

# DAILY CLARION.

BY POWER & BARKSDALE.

E. BARKSDALE, Editor.

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1868.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

JACKSON, April 25, 1868.

At a meeting of the Executive State Committee, held this day, it was

Resolved, That the Democratic State Convention be re-assembled at Jackson, on

TUESDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF MAY, next.

Questions of great magnitude to the people will be submitted to the Convention, and a full representation from every county in the State is urgently requested.

By order of the Committee,  
JOHN D. FREEMAN, Chairman.

The Press throughout the State will please publish the above.

It is rumored that the Radical members of the Convention, are resolved on another attempt to make a clean sweep of all the civil offices in the State, not already occupied by their own clan. Their first endeavor was a failure, but now, when in very shame, they are reluctantly compelled to bring their "Convention" to a close, they are grasping frantically at the offices held by citizens of the State.

Professing to believe that the machinery of their mongrel government will be set in motion in two months at farthest, these alien cormorants, nevertheless, envy our citizens that brief period of official existence. Hungry and desperate, they gloat like famished wolves over the prey which they have scented, and howl and groan piteously because it is not in their clutches.

Without falsehood, it cannot be charged that our respected Governor and his associates have interfered in the political controversies of the day. It is notorious that they have studiously abstained from such interference. They have attended strictly to the duties of their several offices; and those of them upon whom the ungracious task of serving the Convention in the matter of collecting the onerous tax from our impoverished people to pay the expenses of Africanizing their State, have performed it promptly and faithfully. But what matters this to the spoil-seekers? Their raging appetites are not satisfied.

We do not believe that Gen. Gillem will permit these men to over ride his previous action in this matter. We are sure he will not take the step which they advise, without giving the officials who are sought to be displaced, an opportunity of confronting their accusers and of being heard in behalf of the people of the State, whom they are serving. But if we are mistaken in this, we trust he will appoint high-toned officers of the Army to fill their places, and not the Jerry Sneaks who scented the battle afar off when it was raging, and gathered like ravenous vultures to devour the spoils, after it was over.

### What Radicalism Leads To.

We are gratified to learn that probably neither the negro nor the soldiers who were so severely wounded in the row at the negro ball the other night, will die of their injuries.

In reference to this affair, we will remark, that this and similar disturbances of the peace, are consequences of Radical teachings and examples. When the soldier hears the doctrine of social and political equality advocated by the chosen agents of Congress; sees them embodied in the governmental scheme which they are attempting to establish—when he sees the agents of Congress walking the highways arm in arm with the negro—sees them holding confidential conferences with him in the byways—sees them electing him to make laws for the rule of the white men—sees them choosing him to attend the National Convention of the dominant party to select a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the nation—sees them selecting him to represent them in the electoral college—sees them meeting him in secret conclave and engaging in sweet converse, and God only knows what else, in the Loyal Leagues—why, with all these shining examples of fraternization, social and political, carried on under patronage of the Radical majority in Congress, which has emasculated the co-ordinate departments of the government and subordinated them to its own will, is it not natural that the poor soldier should think it no harm for him to enjoy "a bit of dance," on such an occasion as the one out of which grew this deplorable affair? And here the issue is joined. The negro, who is willing to wear his political honors, and to sit with the pale faces in the assemblages which are summoned by Congress to make laws for "de people," and to draw ten dollars a day for his services, will naturally resent with the ferocity of a tiger, any intrusion into the circle of his domestic joys, or any attempt at partnership in the smiles of his Dinah on convivial occasions, which he regards as his vested

property. These rights encroached upon, a row follows, blood flows and the devil generally is to pay.

These affairs are comparatively, of small importance; but they convey a lesson of peculiar significance. They illustrate the effect of Radical teachings. And they foreshadow the hell of anarchy, disorder, confusion and bloodshed into which, as certain as night follows day, the whole South will be plunged, if the calamity of Mongrel governments plotted and attempted by the Radicals, is consummated. The negro once installed in power, will claim by virtue of numbers, the right to rule. But more than this, an attempt to force into association races that are socially antagonistic by the distinctions which the Creator has established, must result in terrible consequences to both.

The New York Herald says with truth, no doubt, that "New York is against impeachment, heart and soul, man and boy, woman and child, wherever there is thought, reason and judgment." And it reminds the Senators from that State that since their election it has decided they ought to resign, or obey the will of the people.

Old Thad. Stevens, Chairman of the Congressional Reconstruction Committee, has notified the Southern mongrels, through the Washington Chronicle, that it is the deliberate purpose of the radicals in Congress to admit no State into the Union, which disfranchises any class or race of people. The Southern mongrels evidently do not believe him, for they are disregarding his instructions. They think they were issued on the eve of the Connecticut election to save the neck of radicalism in that State, and for the general object of arresting the anti-radical revolution in the North.

The mongrels make loud professions of respect "for the will of Congress," and yet in no single instance have they conformed their reconstruction ordinances to the laws passed by that body for their guidance.

### The Latest News.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Senator Yates writes a letter to the citizens of Illinois, refusing to resign, but promising hereafter to do his duty free from the besetting sin which has dragged him down. He claims his drunkenness has been exaggerated.

Phrasology of the nomination is, "In place of Stanton removed," not, "to be removed," as telegraphed last night.

Gen. Schofield's nomination causes various speculations: First, olive branch held out to Conservative Senators; second, compromise between Johnson and Grant. But the affair is still a State secret. Johnson appears not to have consulted even the Cabinet about the nomination.

Court—After reading the journal, Chase said Edmunds' resolution ordering that the Senate's deliberations be regularly published, was in order. Drake moved indefinite postponement.

Sumner said that the proper motion for an indefinite postponement defeated 20 to 27. Sumner submitted to the motion that the vote on several articles proceed at 12 o'clock on the day of the argument of managers; and counsel closes. Objection goes over under the rules to Monday. Sumner proposed two additional rules; first, "How do you vote?"—and he shall reply, "guilty," or "not guilty;" and second, that upon conviction, it shall be the duty of presiding officers to order convicts' removals. Objection—Matter goes over to Monday.

Several Senators made points that new issues would come into the Senate, when an interminable debate ensued, postponing results indefinitely. Chase ordered argument to proceed. Prosecution not responding, Groesbeck commenced, and argued that the body he was addressing was a court, arguing from the constitution which permitted neither bills of attainder nor irresponsible tribunals, especially such as were laws unto themselves.

Lincoln's plain violations of the constitution had been ratified by Congress, because his motives were good. Then proceeded to argue that the first eight articles rested on whether the President had a right to remove Stanton and give Thomas, ad interim, appointment—argued that had Lincoln lived and had the tenure-of-office bill been passed in hostility to Lincoln, Lincoln, under its provisions, during his second term, could have legally removed a cabinet officer appointed by himself during his first term, and that Stanton had undoubtedly, less claim to the tenure-of-office under Mr. Johnson's

Groesbeck was suffering from Bronchitis.

Adjournment was proposed, but Groesbeck feared that a few days delay would not help him, and asked to be allowed to proceed, though circumstances compelled him to make important omissions in his argument: The President, having consulted his advisors as indicated by the Constitution, was guilty of crime, it was, comparatively, useless to urge the unconstitutionality of the act with those who framed it; but granting its constitutionality, he denied the criminality of the President's oath of office that required him to maintain the Constitution's minor officers swear only to support.

In answering Boutwell "that the President was bound to execute all the laws," Groesbeck inquired about the President's duty when the Supreme

Court had declared a law unconstitutional.

Groesbeck quoted a large number of precedents against which, was alone, the act of 1867, claiming that there was abundant room for doubt and hesitation on the part of the President, sufficient at least to induce him to resist, with a view of obtaining a judicial decision.

Groesbeck asked whether the President was to be convicted and deposed because he had acted on the interpretation sanctioned by his constitutional advisors, by the 38th Congress, by the Supreme Court, and the uniform practice of the government. The evidence showed that the President acted in the public interest in removing Stanton.

Groesbeck contended that the President's acquiescence in the tenure-of-office bill so long as was possible, was a point in the President's favor. As Groesbeck proceeded, he recovered his voice and held the floor and galleries spell bound.

Groesbeck concluding expressed his confidence in the final result, and characterized the precedents as rather beacon lights of warning than examples for guidance.

In conclusion, he pronounced a glowing eulogium upon Johnson's life, character, and service.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—Cotton active; middlings 33; sales of 3,500 bales; receipts 1,195 bales exports 2,090 bales; gold 40 1/2.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Cotton a shade firmer and in fair demand; sales 40,700 bales at 32 1/2 @ 33; closed quiet; no buyers over 32 1/2. Gold 139 1/2.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—Further returns from the country parishes, received to-day, do not affect, materially, the results already given.

The Supreme Court has decided that the Grand Jury drawn under Gen. Hancock's order, composed entirely of white men, is illegal, and orders the discharge of the Jury. A decision was rendered in the case of a negro convicted of murder, appealed from the District Court; the decision of the Court was reversed and the indictment squashed.

### Correspondence of the Clarion.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21, 1868.

Mr. Editor:—There is an intense interest felt in this city with regard to the result of the elections held here last Friday and Saturday—extras were out every hour last evening from the printing offices. The Democrats have undoubtedly elected nearly all their candidates for municipal and parish offices, and one of the two Congressmen to which the city is entitled, but they fear they have not defeated the new Constitution in the State. It is a very proscriptive and obnoxious instrument and its adoption cannot but be greatly detrimental to the best interests of the State.

The prospect of its adoption has greatly depreciated the price of real estate in this market, already, notwithstanding the fact that there is a vast amount of unemployed capital on deposit in the banks here. A gentleman told me of an \$8,000 two story brick dwelling selling for only \$2,000 last week, while another spoke of a trade being made between two parties, in which the first is to pay the second \$30,000 for his business, if the Constitution is defeated, and only \$5,000 if it is adopted. With exorbitant taxes already, the city currency at an enormous discount, and very little business doing, the future is certainly not very encouraging to tax-payers; that is one consolation, however, and that is that this state of affairs cannot continue more than a year or two. Radicalism is fast digging its own grave.

There are any amount of idle people in town, specially freedmen, and yet they cannot be hired to go to the country to work. Judge told me he had been trying to procure some hands for his plantation for several days, and had almost utterly failed although he offered as high as ten dollars a month. He is going to send to Mississippi for hands.

The election for Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad was held yesterday and nearly all the old Board were re-elected. The gentlemen elected are among the largest capitalists in the city, and whatever may be the contingencies through which the road may have to pass this summer, its stockholders may rest assured that it is in safe hands. The cherished hope of seeing the road extended from Canton to Kosciusko will probably be realized by the end of next year, if the people along the line will assist; while some arrangements are in progress to give the people of Aberdeen the use of the work already done there to enable them to put on horse cars between Aberdeen and the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. The unanimous adoption of the proposed amendment to the Charter, has happily rid the company of a serious pretext for military and political interference in its affairs.

The amendment gives Mississippi three more Directors, who will be appointed by Governor Humphreys. It will be gratifying to the friends of the road to know that Gen. G. T. Beauregard, the popular President, and Messrs. R. S. Charles and T. S. Williams, the efficient Secretary and Superintendent of the road will all be re-elected to the respective positions which they have filled so satisfactorily for years.

There is still some talk of emigration among our Southern citizens. A steamer left here a few days since with two hundred persons for Brazil, and a number are here now enquiring about Brazil and Honduras, while some, not willing to change their nationality, are leaving for California, Nebraska and the great North west. It is to be regretted that our Southern people are leaving their country, for now that there is some prospect of tide of immigration being set to the South through the efforts of such patriotic gentlemen as Messrs. Everett, Richardson and others, we may hope to see the South prosper again, and see its political incubus removed in a

few years. At all events our Southern friends should wait and see what the present year will bring forth.

The hotels are doing a fair business, and pre-eminently popular with the traveling community, is the old favorite City Hotel. Daily does its register indicate arrivals from all parts of the country.

It is kept in splendid style, and all the comforts of home are here enjoyed. Its liberal proprietor, Mr. R. S. Morse, in view of the stringency of the time, has generously reduced its rates to three dollars per day—a very material deduction when it is still five dollars per day at the St. Charles. May Mr. Morse continue to enjoy the liberal patronage which he so justly deserves, and may Mr. McDermott, in the office, and his gentlemanly associates, continue the accommodating clerks with which the patrons of the house may always have to deal. More anon.

OBEDIAH.

### Rights of Married Women.

From the Knoxville Tenn. Banner.

There is now pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Middle District of Tennessee—transferred from the Chancery Court of Columbia—a singular and highly important law-suit, involving some new characters of general interest.

Mrs. Rebecca Polk, has sued Messrs. Hilliard, Summers & Co., for nearly \$100,000, founded her claim upon the following state of facts: For many years before the war she was the owner of a plantation and slaves in Mississippi, which were managed by her husband. Messrs. Hilliard, Summers & Co., were his commission merchants paying the proceeds to her husband, the late Andrew J. Polk, who is now dead. She has now brought suit for the money thus paid over to him upon the ground that her husband had no right to receive it. This suit is one of more than ordinary importance, because before the war, large interests of married women were managed in the same way in many parts of the South; and if it shall turn out that commission merchants are liable under such circumstances, suits of like character may become quite common.

Mrs. Polk claims that the merchants paid over the proceeds of this cotton to her husband, knowing the money belonged to her. This, however, they deny.

A. O. P. Nicholson, is counsel for the plaintiff.

### A WORD TO THE GIRLS.

Be cheerful! not light and giddy, but cheerful. Look on the bright side. Search for the beautiful side. Do not give away to sad, repining moods. O! it is a pitiful sight to see a beautiful young creature, whom God has endowed with all the gifts and graces to perfect glorious womanhood, indulge habitually in a romantic melancholy—a false sentimentalism. To find these who, as yet, know scarcely anything of real sorrow, sighing and complaining of this "cold, cruel world;" of "crushed hopes;" of "sad weary hearts;" and "that life is scarcely worth the living;" one feels like bidding them shake off the cobwebs spun by dimly novelists and go forward to an earnest, true life.

Troubles, real heart-felt troubles, will come soon enough. Obstacles will arise in the pathway of life that will tax all the energies of soul and heart to overcome. And then, when some great bereavement falls upon us, with such weight that our hearts seem almost broken, or some weary wasting trouble takes from us almost all the joy and sweetness of this life, when we can only look to heaven for relief, and expect release from our burden only in death; then the soul that trusts in the Most High, finds that it can "suffer and be strong;" but it finds that this suffering, and the fortitude required to bear it, are quite different things from the petty trials that once fretted it.

And yet, if we indulge in these fretting, repining moods, we shall find, after a little, that it requires an earnest effort to break away from them. But it must be done, if we would form lovely characters, or lead useful lives. And why should we not be cheerful? "A soul saved should be glad." If we trust in God, His promises are ours, and even in this life He has given many, very many things to enjoy. How much beauty there is all around us! How many bright and cheerful things, if we will but open our eyes to behold them!

God is the great author and (I speak it reverently) the lover of beauty; and He desires His children to enjoy that which He has prepared for them. We who expect an eternity of bliss, can well afford to wait for the perfect happiness, as until we cross the narrow river that separates us from our inheritance. Then we shall see, no doubt, that all our trials, whether great or small, were intended for our good—for our preparation for that better state.

### Mustn't Always take People at Their Word.

"Oh that I were dead!" cried the bullfinch.

"I don't wonder at it, I'm sure, dear," said the cat, sitting with her eyes fixed on the cage.

"To be penned up here from day to day, while all my friends are rejoicing in the sweet sunny sky, and the flowers," said the bullfinch.

"How distressing," said the cat, with much feeling.

"And just to be allowed now and then, for a few minutes, to try my wings by a flight round the room?"

"Mere mockery! a cruel insult! I call that," said the cat.

"And as to singing, how can I sing?"

"How, indeed?" said the cat.

"This piping song that I have been drilled into, not a note of it comes from my heart."

"I never could bear anything that didn't come from the heart," said the cat, demurely.

"O that I were dead!" said the bullfinch.

"It's what your very best friends wish for you, dear," said the cat; "and as the door of your cage is a little ajar, I see you have only to come out and—"

"And what!" asked the bullfinch.

"Why, dearest, I would, however painful to my feelings, soon put you out of your misery," said the cat, preparing to spring; upon which the bullfinch set up a scream of such terror that his mistress flew into the room, and puss was glad to escape down stairs.—[The Leisure Hour.

### HEEDLESSNESS.

There was a little grasshopper, Forever on the jump— And as he never looked ahead, He often got a bump.

His mother said to him one day, As they were in the stubble, If you don't look before you leap, You'll get yourself in trouble.

This silly little grasshopper Despised his wise old mother, And said he knew best what to do, And laid her tail to bother.

He hurried off across the fields— An unknown path he took— When oh! he gave a heedless jump, And landed in a brook.

He struggled hard to reach the bank, A floating snag he seized, And, quick, a hungry trout darted out, And tears him all to pieces.

MORAL, Good little boys and girls, heed well Your mother's wise advice; Before you move, look carefully— Before you speak, think twice.

### RESOLUTIONS.

Adopted at a regular meeting of Silas Brown Lodge, No. 65, F. and A. Masons, held on the 20th April, 1868.

WHEREAS, The sad intelligence has been communicated to this Lodge, that our Brother, WILLIAM M. ESTELLE, Esq., had departed this life, having fell in the meridian of existence, at the hand of an assassin; therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the untimely death and fall of our friend and Brother, and feel that by his death Freemasonry has been deprived of a valued and useful Brother, and society at large of an exemplary and highly esteemed member.

Resolved, That we bear testimony to the fact, that our deceased Brother ever maintained the truest and most noble character. His fidelity, charity, and generous emotions of friendship and love, flowing from a pure and sympathetic heart, endeared him to us whilst living, and will ever give his honored name a place in our sad remembrance.

Resolved, That as a testimony of our affection for the deceased, and as a tribute to his pure Masonic character, and the honor and integrity which characterized him as a man, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, filed in the archives of the Lodge, and published in the Clarion; and that a copy thereof, duly signed, certified and sealed, be handed to the family of the deceased, by the Secretary.

A. R. JOHNSON, Secretary.

A. J. HERBOLD, Committee.

HUGH W. PERCE, Committee.

### IMPORTANT!!!

Bridge Notice!!!

MAYORALTY OF JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, April 2, 1868.

BY an arrangement made between the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and the City Bridge Company, the tolls will be reduced one half their present rates, to take effect from Monday morning, 27th April.

D. N. BARROWS, Mayor.

### NOTICE!!!

MAYORALTY OF JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, April 23, 1868.

THE Board of Mayor and Aldermen on yesterday appointed the following addition of Police officers, to-wit:

WM. L. HARDY, ROBERT B. ISLEI, THOMAS L. FITE, JOHN S. ADAMS, FRANK FLETCHER, JOHN L. BELL, MILES J. HARDY, RICHARD BURNS, HENRY C. FARLEY.

They will be obeyed and respected as such. All citizens are requested to report any dereliction of duty on the part of said Police.

april 27-68 D. N. BARROWS, Mayor.

### PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Fourth Military District, Vicksburg, Miss., April 24, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPPLICATE will be received by mail at this office, until 12 M. Monday, the 4th day of May next, for the delivery, to the POST QUARTERMASTER, at Natchez, Miss., of 200,000 feet of good material, Dry Hard Wood, in such quantities and at such times as may be required for the public service, at the Post of Natchez, Mississippi, until September 30th, 1868.

Also for delivery to the POST QUARTERMASTER at JACKSON, Mississippi, of such quantity of wood as may be required at that Post, until September 30th, 1868, of the quality described above, and under the conditions above stated. SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be required for each Post above named, and proposals will be subject to the usual conditions mentioned in my previous advertisement for supplies.

By order of the General Commanding the 4th Military District.

J. G. CHANDLER, Bvt. Colonel and Quartermaster U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Fourth Mil. District, ap127-68

### C. S. KNAPP, Dental Surgeon.

JACKSON, MISS.

OFFICE and Residence, State street, one mile north of the Capitol. Dr. Knapp has had over twenty years experience in the practice of Dentistry, and solicits the patronage of those who desire the most skillful operations and the most perfect work. He has greatly reduced the fees for professional services, and will receive in payment, currency, Government, State and County warrants, march 19/67.

### SALE REAL ESTATE RANKIN CO, MISS

WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder on 15th April, 1868, on the premises, in Rankin county, Miss., the premises and valuable property described above, and under the conditions above stated. SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be required for each Post above named, and proposals will be subject to the usual conditions mentioned in my previous advertisement for supplies.

By order of the General Commanding the 4th Military District.

J. G. CHANDLER, Bvt. Colonel and Quartermaster U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Fourth Mil. District, ap127-68

### DANIEL ALLEN, President Board of Trustees.

March 19 wim.

## ATTENTION, JACKSONIANS.

A DOLLAR SAVED, IS TWO DOLLARS MADE!!!

LARGE and new importation of Spring and Summer Goods at

B. KAUFMAN'S CHEAP STORE.

Consisting in part of French and English Muslins, Lawns, Berrages, Mozambique, White Goods of every description, Lace Shawls, Notions, &c. A very fine stock of Hosiery, also a very heavy stock of Staple Goods, one of the largest stocks of shoes ever brought to this market, at low prices. A fine lot of Robinet and Linen Hosiery, all of which we cannot be surpassed in this market. This stock of goods will be disposed of on most reasonable terms. Purchasers will do well to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. Thanking you for your liberal patronage, the subscriber hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

B. KAUFMAN, ap154dtf No. 8 Cheap Side.

## THE BALL IS ROLLING.

WE are now receiving one of the largest stocks of

### Dry Goods

ever brought to this market, which we are offering at greatly reduced prices: 100 pieces Prints, new styles and Patterns. 100 pieces Cheap Lawns, Fast Colors. Printed Linen and Lawn Cambrics. Plain and Figured French Lawns. Berrages, Poplins, Mozambique, Striped Gingham, Grenadines, Plain Alabaster, &c.

Table Linens, Towels and Napkins. Brown and Bleached Domestic Sheetings. Musquito Netting, Bed Ticking, Stripes and Plaids. Cottonade, Pants Linen, Osnaburghs, Cotton Yarns. Hosiery, Laces, White Goods, &c., etc.

—ALSO—

\* Just received a large assortment of MILES & SONS' Ladies, Misses and Childrens' Cloth Gowns, Walking Shoes and Boots; Gents' fine Cash and Boots, all of which we are selling much under the market. Call at ap154dtw ROBINSON, STEVENS & CO.

## THE EDWARDS' HOUSE.

(RAILROAD JUNCTION.)

JACKSON, MISS.

HAVING been leased by the undersigned, for a term of years, he would respectfully inform the local and traveling public, and his old friends and patrons, that he is again fully installed in the Hotel business, and that he will spare no effort to make the EDWARDS' HOUSE a place of popular resort. The building which is new and spacious, will be furnished as rapidly as possible; and by keeping the table at all times supplied with the best country produce, hopes to attract a liberal share of patronage. A line of omnibuses will be established between the Hotel and the Capitol. The friends of A. M. HAWKEN, will find him in the office of the Edwards' House. H. HILZHEIM, Proprietor.

## "CROQUET."

THE undersigned has on hand, and will make to order

FINE SETS OF CROQUET.

BELOW NEW YORK PRICES.

Does all kinds of

TURNING, CABINET MAKING, REPAIRING

Medial uses, and all sorts of

JOB WORK.

Particular attention to NEW PATENT MODELS, Etc., Etc.

mar24dtm J. F. O'SULLIVAN.

## ASH & LEMLY,

DRUGGISTS, - - JACKSON, MISS.

(Stewart Building.)

KEEP constantly on hand a Full Assortment of all goods in their line of business, such as

Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Stationery, Garden Seed, Boiled and Raw Lard, Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes, White Lead, Putty and Varnish Brushes, Surgical Instruments, Pocket Cases, Trusses, Garrett's Snuff, Smoking Tobacco, Pure Liquors, for

all other articles to be found in a First Class DRUG STORE.

All orders from the country promptly attended to, and satisfaction as to price and quality guaranteed.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. 107 Terms—CASH.

## New Grocery and Provision Store

ON State street West side, third door South of Tombigbee street, Claridy building. A full supply of the best articles in the above line, always on hand. Those wishing supplies of the best articles, are invited to call and examine quality and prices. Terms always cash. J. W. BERNETT.

## WASHINGTON PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

Stewart's Building—Up Stairs.

PRICES REDUCED TO SUIT THE TIMES

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Jackson and vicinity that he has at great expense, fitted up expressly for the business, Rooms in the Stewart Building and is prepared to make pictures in every style of art, and at the most reasonable prices. Pictures made for 25 cents and upwards. Photographs from the smallest Miniature to the Life size. Old Pictures of any description copied and enlarged. All orders promptly attended to. Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to him, the subscriber would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.